











Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public question now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who are united in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, wherever they have been their antecedents. We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention before said who represent the following propositions:

- That the Union, to be preserved in its integrity;
  - That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;
  - That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;
  - That the national administration should be hearty and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.
- Each senate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates, to said state convention.
- The central committee recommend to the district committees, that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 5th day of August, July 5th, 1863.
- JOHN P. LEWIS, J. B. COOPER, J. R. MONROE, J. W. HARRISON, J. M. GILBERT, J. W. STEWART, W. E. SMITH, State Central Committee.

Thanksgiving Day—Religious Services.

The Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational societies will unite in the observance of the day recommended by the President as a day of thanksgiving for the late signal victories of the Union army. The services will be held at the Baptist church, commencing at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Rev. Mr. Curtis of the Methodist church preaching the sermon. In the evening, prayer and conference meetings will be held in the several churches. At the close of the morning services a collection will be taken in aid of the hospital relief fund.

In this connection we would earnestly urge upon our citizens generally the suspension of their usual business, and the observance of the day in the manner recommended by the President. Surely, such great blessings as those victories have conferred are worthy of special acknowledgment, and what can be more proper than imploring still the protection of that Power which rules the fate of nations as well as individuals. We are pleased to learn that many of our business men intend to do this, and hope their example will be universally followed.

Retaliation.

The outrages perpetrated upon the negroes in the employ of the Union army or serving as soldiers in its ranks, have become so frequent and atrocious, that the government has at last been compelled to take notice of them, and to announce its determination to meet them with retaliation. The slaughter of prisoners taken from the 54th Massachusetts, at Morris Island, has, probably, been the moving cause of this just and necessary order. It ought to have been issued months ago, but we are thankful that it has come now. Loyal public opinion will everywhere sustain it, and rejoice that another step has been taken towards the downfall of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Good News from Kentucky.—The state election in Kentucky has resulted in a glorious Union victory. Wickliffe, the secession candidate for governor, is beaten by 20,000. Brantley Clay, unconditional Union, is elected to congress in the Ashland district.

THE WISCONSIN INDIAN TROUBLES.—The President has appointed Congressman McIndoe commissioner to settle the difficulties existing between the whites and Indians in this state. He was to leave Washington for Wisconsin last Wednesday.

THE GUNBOAT DEKALB.—Rear Admiral Porter, in a communication to the navy department, says that he is not sure of raising the Dekalb, and cannot yet ascertain her injuries. All the guns and everything which could be got out were removed, including paymaster's books and government funds. As the residents of Yazoo City did not take the trouble to warn him of torpedoes, as they had an opportunity of doing, 8,000 bales of cotton have been seized to pay for the gunboat.

The following official order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
PROTESTANT MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

Whenever any drafted man shall show to the board of enrollment of the district to which he may have been enrolled, that he was properly enrolled as an alien, a non-resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service on the 31st of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemptions under the second section of the enrollment act.

JAMES B. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Jacob Strawn, the great Illinois farmer of Jacksonville, has collected one hundred cows, donated by himself and neighbors, which are intended for our hospitals at Memphis. The matron of the hospitals asked for these one hundred cows, and one farmer has collected and will forward them. Good for Strawn.

The field of Antietam has lost all trace of last year's desolation, and smiles with golden wheat, scented clover, and luxuriant corn. A close examination may perceive a torn tree, but that is all. A little 30 by 30 school house still stands, perforated with balls, and inwardly defaced with rude drawings and senseless inscriptions, both rebel and Union.

One of the many draft dodges is thus practiced: A shaper advertises in the papers, "Don't flee your country! Don't resist the draft! Learn an honorable and certain way to avoid it! Enclose \$1 to the address of—," &c. The dollar is received, and the answer contains only one word, and that is "Enlist!"—of course.

A. T. Stewart, the millionaire merchant of New York, sends \$3,000 for the relief of the families of the soldiers and policemen injured or killed during the late riots.

The claims brought against New York city, by parties who sustained losses of property in the riot, footed up to nearly half a million on Friday last. Brooks Brothers, the clothing merchants, alone presented a claim of over \$71,000. It is a sweet thing to have a riot.

SUREP.—The Mineral Point Tribune says "two flocks of sheep, one of 1,100, the other 1,500, passed through this place last week on their way to Minnesota."

At Boston, on Saturday, 1,000 bales of cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer Victory, was sold for the benefit of the government. Over \$350,000 was realized.

The Arizona silver mines, owned by the Colt fire arms company of Hartford, has been sold to parties in New York for \$100,000, about the sum which Colonel Colt expended in getting the mines into operation.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Commercial states that Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, has been incarcerated in the Libby Prison, at Richmond, for refusing to submit to the traitor tyranny of Jeff. Davis. Gov. Aiken was one of the most wealthy men and the largest slaveholder in South Carolina, and, according to the writer, has laid "his 3,000 slaves on the altar of his country as slaves no longer, but as free men, and adheres to the Star Spangled Banner."

The frosts from the 20th to the 24th of July did much damage to crops in some sections of the north. In the vicinity of London, Canada West, considerable injury was done to the potato, corn and other crops, in some localities amounting to a complete blight. In some parts of the west, considerable damage was also done.

A great flood occurred in Cayuga county, New York, during the recent heavy rains. The cemetery at Moravia, on the bank of Dry Creek, was washed away, and sixteen dead bodies carried down the stream. Great damage was done to the growing crops; and the total loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

There are three fathers in East Nottingham township, Chester county, Penn., who have fourteen sons in the Union army.

The common council at Cambridge, Massachusetts, has passed a resolution that no person shall be employed by the city government of Cambridge, either directly or indirectly, who shall have availed himself of his allegiance as a British subject to escape the draft.

A Sufferer's Recurrence.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times tells the following amusing incident:

The draft gave rise to some novel incidents, of which we will give an example. A man, who shall be nameless, was drafted. His wife was sorely distressed at the bare idea of putting, and was vainly endeavoring to invent some excuse for getting him exempted, when a knock was heard at her door. On opening the door she found a rather rough looking chap, who accosted her thus:

"You air," he replied, "he was; but goodness knows how I am to spare him."

"Well, marse, I've come to offer my services as a substitute for him."

"A what?" asks the now excited lady.

"I wish to take his place," answered the man.

"You—you to take the place of my husband, you vagabond! I'll teach you to insult a poor lone woman in distress, you mean dirty wretch," cried the prospective widow, accompanying her remarks with a discharge of dirty water at the head of the astonished substitute, who fled hastily down the stairs just in time to escape the pail which followed the water. The last heard of him he was lying in a recruiting office on Asylum street, where he thought of enlisting as a private rather than venture to again offer his services as a "substitute," which he now believes to be a more trying and delicate relation than that of Artemus Ward's "estimates."

HON. A. G. BROWN AND HIS WIFE.—We noticed a few days since the fact that the Hon. A. G. Brown, the colleague of Jeff. Davis in the United States Senate, had gone to the headquarters of General Washburn, and taken the oath of allegiance. His wife, who is the daughter of a wealthy merchant of this city, accompanied him, and was present at the interview. When the oath was administered, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, "Mrs. B. spoke up with much enthusiasm, 'That's right, General. And he shall keep his parole, my word for it, he shall. The property is all mine; he don't own a cent of it. If he doesn't keep his parole, after this, I'll cut it out of him and bring it to you, General.'—Louisville Journal."

In the skirmishing which preceded the evacuation of Jackson by Johnston, the rebels used an explosive musket ball of the most destructive and barbarous character. These balls are of the Minie pattern, 69-calibre, hollow and filled with fulminated powder, covered at the base with a cap. On striking any object they explode with a terrible effect. One of these terrible missiles struck one of our men in the leg, shattering the bone into nineteen pieces. The effect of the wound of a simple Minie ball is always considered of a dangerous character, but the new ball above described is positively barbarous. The new balls are of English fabrication, and have been recently furnished to Johnston's army.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The storied ship Arkansas arrived at our navy yard today. She passed Morris Island on the afternoon of the 31st ult. The siege and bombardment of Fort Wagner was still progressing favorably. There is a report that seems to be credible, that if Fort Wagner falls the rebels intend to blow up Fort Sumter rather than the Yankees should capture it. This is the statement of two men who, in a favorable moment, escaped from Sumter and got within our lines.

The Iron Ironides, Capt. Rowan, engaged Fort Wagner, on the 30th, and speedily silenced its guns; Fort Sumter fired a Brooks gun at the Iron Ironides, but the latter did not even reply to it, treating it with contempt.

Our sharpshooters are so near Wagner that any rebel head appearing in view instantly disappears, with the addition of one or more Minie balls.

Gen. Rosecrank is again ubiquitous. A special dispatch now places him within 30 miles of Savannah, Georgia. Not long since he was in Rome, Georgia. Equally authentic reports locate him at Nashville and Chattanooga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 3. The Richmond Whig of August last has been received here, and contains the following:

CARLESTON, July 31.—Cummings Point was severely bombarded yesterday morning, commencing about 10 o'clock. The Ironsides and two monitors were engaged. The bombardment lasted till about 3 p. m., when the vessels withdrew. The batteries Gregg, Wagner and Sumter responded to the enemy's fire; two men were killed and one wounded at battery Gregg. The batteries were not materially injured. There was no firing to-night.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3. (Special Telegram.)—During the month of August and September, no corpse will be allowed to be interred from any of the burying grounds, cemeteries or battle grounds of Gettysburg. The health of the soldiers and citizens of this community requires the stringent enforcement of this order, and any violation of it reported to these headquarters will meet with summary and severe punishment. By command of

C. A. ARMAN, Colonel 36th Reg't, Cond'g Post.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 31. Arrangements have been made to purchase a part of the battle field at Gettysburg for a cemetery, in which it is proposed to gather the remains of our dead. The ground embraces the point of the desperate attack made upon the left center of our army. Eight other states have already united with Pennsylvania in this project.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. The postmaster general does not feel himself exactly justified at present in ordering the sending of mails to New Orleans via Cairo, but if correspondents desire their letters to go to New Orleans via Cairo, they can make endorsements accordingly upon them, and they will be sent at the risk of the writers.

CAIRO, Aug. 3. Special to Chicago Tribune.—During last week a portion of the 2d Missouri cavalry, with 100 wagons, marched from St. Louis, through Illinois, to Cape Girardeau. On Friday morning last, as they passed through Jonesboro, they found no flags flying. They placed one on a flag pole. But one hour after they had gone, the huldrars were cut and the flag taken down. The detachment crossed the river at the Cape, and started out to Bloomfield and camped 16 miles out, on the White Water, on Saturday night. Only 20 wagons, with a light escort had left the Cape. During the night the camp was surprised and all captured. The wagons and their contents were destroyed, and the negro teamsters carried away, none of whom have escaped. Only one or two white men got away. A body of cavalry was sent from the Cape yesterday after the guerrillas, but we have heard nothing of their success.

The steamer City of Glasgow arrived last night with 369 sick and wounded from Vicksburg. Eighteen died on the way up.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. Times' dispatch.—It is again asserted on good authority that the main body of Lee's army has encamped between Rapidan Station and Orange Court House. It is positively known that this was the position of the rebel army on Wednesday last. Lee's depot of supplies is at Gordonsville, but the latter point is now the place of distribution. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps now occupy Culpeper.

It is officially stated that the total number of wounded in the three days' battles at Gettysburg is about 14,000; a fraction over 2,000 wounded still remain in hospitals there.

SPRINGVILLE, Aug. 1. Herald's correspondence.—The 4th cavalry was despatched by Gregg yesterday morning upon a reconnaissance at Little Washington, 12 miles from here. They encountered a company of rebel cavalry about 100 strong and drove them through town, capturing a private of the 2d Virginia, who had been directed by an order from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to purchase bacon and flour for a brigade in the vicinity of Waterford, Loudoun county. It was ascertained that a brigade of rebel cavalry was posted between Little Washington and Springville. The private captured had in his possession some correspondence indicating the rebel army to be in a very desperate condition, and bitterly bewailing the error of the recent raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and predicting that if the war should much longer be waged Lee's army will be strayed to death in the mountains.

Herald's dispatch.—Gen. McClelland, having been relieved from the command of the 13th army corps and ordered to remain inactive in the state of Illinois, tendered his immediate and unconditional resignation of the office of Major General of United States volunteer forces. The General is unwilling to hold a commission and receive pay without an opportunity to serve his country in a position appropriate to his rank.

Secessionists here are making themselves happy over the report that Jeff. Davis is about to raise a great army of negroes upon a promise of freedom and land, but large slaveholders in this region express the opinion that he will venture upon no such policy; in fact, he dare not trust the slaves. It will be remembered that the remark was attributed to Mr. Lincoln at the date of his first essay of the emancipation scheme, that he had reason to believe that the rebel government was looking to the same thing, and it might be before him in the movement.

A rebel prisoner of rank was brought to this city some time since and the story went that he was with Gen. Evans of Ball's Bluff fame. Later revelations from the south have it that he committed all sorts of excesses in the neighborhood of Leesburg, and among other things destroyed property in and about several of the finest mansions and grounds in that vicinity. He is the only general on either side who has indulged in wholesale vandalism.

AMONG OTHER THINGS DESTROYED PROPERTY.

in and about several of the finest mansions and grounds in that vicinity. He is the only general on either side who has indulged in wholesale vandalism.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4. Flour 50 better and more active, at 5.00 to 5.15 for extra state; 5.04 to 5.05 R. H. O. Wheat more active and better. Whisky 44 to 45.

Stocks steady and stronger since board; sterling 42 for 60 day bills; United States sixes 81; coupons called; registered 74. Gold 12 1/2; Erie 106; New York Central extra dividend 1,293; Reading 1,18.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4. The Richmond Whig of the 31st has the following:

MONTGOMERY, July 29. The funeral of the late W. L. Yancy took place this afternoon.

The Whig of August last says John B. Floyd is very ill, and not expected to recover.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4. The draft is completed in all the congressional districts in this city.

(Special Notice.)

THE FLORENCE.—There are some facts in connection with this new and unequalled sewing machine, that persons desirous of purchasing the very best would do well to remember, a few of which are here given:

First—It is the only machine extant having a reversible feed, which enables the operator to sew either right or left at pleasure.

Second—It is the only machine in the world that makes a perfectly elastic seam, alike on each side of the fabric.

Third—It not only makes the lock stitch, but three others, which for certain kinds of work are much superior, especially where elasticity is required.

Fourth—It is the only machine that fastens the end of each seam securely, and does it in one-fourth of the time it can be done by hand.

Fifth—It does not draw thin, fine goods down through the slot or hole in the work plate, nor drop a stitch in turning a corner.

Sixth—It is the only machine having a sixteenth tension, and no slack threads, both of which are drawn together simultaneously.

Seventh—It is the only machine capable of making more than one kind of stitch, hence many who have not seen it suppose that it must be very complicated; such, however, is not the fact, as it has less parts, cams, springs and friction than any other shuttle machine, or many of the loop stitch machines, while for strength, durability and beauty of design, we trust it will bear, and we write comparison with any or all other machines. Let those who doubt call and see.

Mrs. F. L. Raynor is the agent for this machine for this city and vicinity. [Advt.]

THE DUTCHMAN AND THE DRAFT.—A prominent candidate before one of the commissioners, was an imaginative Tontin, by the name of Jacob Schneider.

"What is the matter with you, Jacob?"

"Well, mine patch is not broke?"

"Local or chronic?" asked commissioner.

"Local or chronic—vats vat?"

"A mean is yours a standing complaint?"

"Nah, I lay on one leg generally."

"Well, how did you hurt your back?"

"Vell, I vas some beer drink, last week in der saloon, and goes mine house in, and den I goes mine stairs up, and I dumbled my window out, and den I strike de side, walk on my park, and I lie in der bed for deen months."

"Ah," said Sam, "you fell out of the window last week?"

"Yaw."

"And you laid abed three months?"

"How do you make that out?"

"Ich nix forstay. Ich can nicht so much English as youen all der while."

He didn't get his papers.

CARD OF GEN. HARVEY BROWN.—Gen. Brown has published a statement of his connection with the riot in New York, which exonerates him from alleged disloyalty to Gen. Wool's orders for the reason that he never received them; and in the conversation he held with Gen. Wool, he understood that he was to cooperate with Gen. Sandford, but not to obey his orders. Gen. Brown says that the force under his command had fifteen conflicts with the rioters, and that in every case he succeeded—while the documents sent out by Gen. Sandford were defeated by the mob. Gen. Brown appends to his statement the card of the police commissioners, who give Gen. Brown the chief credit for suppressing the riot. The truth is, that during the riot there was such a confusion in the city that the orders given by Gen. Wool at the St. Nicholas were not conveyed with promptness to his subordinates.

MAN KILLED.—Saturday noon a man named Michael Luman, who for ten years had been in the employ of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, was killed at the point where Reuben street crosses that line. He was employed as switchman and while making up trains, &c., as usual, rode on the front of the engine. By some accident he fell from his seat, and the engine passed over one of his thighs, and the lower part of his abdomen, fearfully mangle him. A physician was speedily called, but the case was hopeless, and the man died in half an hour. He leaves a wife and one child.—Chicago Trib.

FROM YAZOO CITY CORRESPONDENT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEITHER HIS WIFE OR HIS DAUGHTER.—I will relate an incident, which occurred this morning, at the expense of a gallant young soldier. He was prospecting around town, when his attention was attracted to a stable of very fine horses. While admiring their fine points, he was surprised by the appearance of a very fascinating young lady, as she emerged from a house, and smiled smilingly upon him. He flattered her on something like an apology for his seeming intrusion, mixing up the words "proclamation" and "confabulation," &c., and ended by asking who was the owner of the place?

"Dr. Neely," replied the lady.

"And you are his wife?" said the soldier, doubtfully.

"No," said the lady.

"Then his daughter?"—this was said very smilingly.

"His niece, perhaps?"—endeavoringly.

"No; no relation, that I know of."

"Then a lady friend, on a visit?"—puzzlingly.

"No, not that, either."

"Well, then, may I be permitted to ask who you are?"

"Certainly," replied the lady, who had enjoyed the soldier's discomfiture with a piquant relish. "I am his slave."

The soldier gave one long, last, lingering look, and with a low whistle, skedaddled. But he consoles himself by saying that the would fool any body.

DIED SUDDENLY.—An oldish man by the name of Ebenezer Downing, died last Thursday, about at work in the field. He was binding wheat for Mr. Miller, who lives between here and Whitewater, when he was seen to stagger and fall. When the others went to him he was dead.—Fort Atkinson Standard.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to bestow upon the supplicants and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and property permanently secured; and that these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty, but by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful calamities. It is our duty to recognize and console the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these afflictions.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the SIXTH day of AUGUST next, to be observed as a day for National Thank giving, prayer and prayer, and I have the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own churches to render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the national behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the enemy which has produced and is keeping sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to make the councils of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of march, exposure, battle, and sleep, have been brought to suffer in body, soul, and estate, and finally to lead them to the Divine Will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE ALLEGED UNFAIRNESS OF THE \$300 COMMUTATION CLAUSE.—The N. Y. Tribune calls attention to a fact which will be well for some of those who grumble about unequal discriminations in the national enrollment act, to heed. In the act to amend "an act for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the state of New York, and for the public defense," occurs the following clause:

"SEC. 6. Add at the end of section 300 of this act as follows: Any person so drafted who may be a member of any religious denomination whatever, or from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be exempted from said draft on payment to the clerk of the county by whom such draft is made of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be paid by said county clerk paid to the comptroller of the state, to be applied to the purposes mentioned in this act."

And to this act Horatio Seymour gave his approval and affixed his name as governor of the state. With just as much reason could it be said that this act of the state when Horatio Seymour made a law is an invidious distinction between the Quakers and Catholics, as that the act of the United States favors the rich at the expense of the poor. To the tax of the state enrolling citizens, with an exemption fee for a certain class, of \$300, he gives his approval; to the act of the United States enrolling the citizens, with an exemption fee for a certain class, of \$300, he sanctions opposition by his example, addressing those who make it a pretext for insurance as his "mobile hearted friends!" Are there any so blind that they cannot see, so deaf that they cannot hear?—Rochester Democrat.

A TRAGIC INCIDENT OF THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.—A tragic incident of the late riot in New York is related by Capt. Hadden, of the 16th precinct police. He states that in the difficulty that occurred in 224 street and 21 avenue, one of the crowd who was foremost in leading them, was met by the police, severely clubbed and driven back, and that in his anxiety to escape he ran from the street to the sidewalk, hoping to get out of the way. As he reached the sidewalk, his foot tripped, throwing him with great force, and he fell on his head, striking his head on the curb, and impaling him completely. In this terrible situation he died, no one having time on either side to remove him.

"MR. ANDREWS, OF VIRGINIA."—John Urquhart Andrews, the leader in the late riots in New York, was born and reared in Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va., a small town on an arm of the James river, and some 35 or 36 miles from Norfolk. He was, while a lad, a pupil of the writer, and gave no promise of either the energy or reckless-ness which would fit him to lead a mob. He was at that time indolent and amiable, and not prone to hurry. His age cannot be less than 37 years.

How Mr. Andrews could pass from the intelligent and refined society of Smithfield to the companionship of colored prostitutes in New York, would seem strange, except to those who know what kind of associations starchy promoters generally in young men exposed to his corrupting influence. Mr. Andrews' intimacies in New York are the legitimate result of his early training in the pure morals of the "domestic institution."—Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.

WATERMELONS TEND DOLLARS APiece.—Under this head the Richmond Enquirer says:

"The cars from the south for the past few days have brought into the market limited supplies of watermelons, which are disposed of at the unprecedented price of ten dollars apiece. The season for watermelons has been very good, especially in Georgia, but it is said that the crop in the vicinity of this city will be very small and inferior. Pears of delicious appearance, are also making their appearance in the market, and on the streets, retailing at from twenty-five to fifty cents apiece; and are disposed of at wholesale at proportionate rates. Blackberries, admirable for preserves, of the most delicious description, are plentiful at ten dollars a bushel.

VALLANDIGHAM TICK DEFENDING.—The Athens County (Ohio) True Democrat says it is in possession of indisputable proof, which it cannot properly make public use of, that Vallandigham "is a rebel at heart, and would now go in the council chamber or army of the southern confederacy, but that he can be more serviceable to that cause by remaining in the north. We would rather melt our types for bullets and our press into cannon balls to fire at the rebels, than to use them to promote his election."

SLEEPING IN RIFLE-PITS.—A letter from Vicksburg says that many men stay in the rifle-pits day and night. There is one that extends nearly half a mile, which is only three feet wide, but about ten feet deep. In the side of this they have cut bunk beds those upon a ship. A man measures himself and makes a recess about his size, spreads his Indivulber blanket in it, and sleeps as quiet as at home. In the forts where the artillerists are at work, I have seen men sleep beside the guns that fairly shook the hills, sleep as soundly and sweetly as though peace still spread her kindly mantle over us and silence reigned supreme.

The head of a pure old man, like a mountain-top, whitens as it gets nearer to heaven.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted.

GOOD Rooms and Board for Two Young Men in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address B. & T. U. 242 1/2 mile Janesville, Aug. 1st, 1863. aug421

PROCLAMATION!

TO THE PEOPLE OF JANESVILLE, Rock, and the adjoining Counties!

There is now being purchased by EDWARD McKEE of this firm, in the different cities of Europe, we have come to the conclusion to dispose of our

McKEE & BRO.,

ENTIRE STOCK.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

At a Great Sacrifice!

And for the better information of the buying community, we annex a list of Price, Quality, &c. All our

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS

AT COST!

All our Second & 4th Fancy Silks at 50c per yard, and all of Remnants and summer Silks at the same price. This is a great reduction, as the cheapest Foreign silk is worth this price 60c per yard.

500 yds. DeBege at 10c per Yd.

An Entire Dress Pattern for \$1 00!

half the price of Paris.

500 yds. Mottled Poplin at 12 1/2c pr yd.

half the regular price of importation.

500 yds. Splendid Barge Detainees, sold this season as high as 57 1/2c, now only 50c.

The PLAIN ALPACOA, at 24.

500 yds. English Barges, suitable for Summer Dress Goods, La Vie Chate and Talma, at 10c per yard.

500 yds. Fine, hand embroidered, with 25 1/2c per yd. and 25 1/2c per yd. for 25 1/2c.

500 Different Patterns in Mohair, Poplin, Merino, and many other styles of Dress Goods, at 20c per yd. and 20c per yd. for 20c.

All our Cloths and Shaw



















